Generally Fair.

Men's Suits In the Invoice Sale

A big, busy season leaves many broken lots and short lines-

The greatest favorites are, of course, the most badly broken-

To clear these lines before invoicing, there has been a sweeping price reductionWorth \$10 and \$12. 33 to 36 inches Do.U chest measure.

Worth \$10, \$12 and \$15—and a few \$7 worth \$18.

Regular lines worth \$15 and \$18; broken (1) 7 lots worth \$20 and

These Men's Suit prices are a fair index of how the sale affects the

The When

Capital Stock \$300,000 S. E. COR. MONUMENT PLACE AND MARKET STREET.

Authorized by law to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Assignee or Trustee for INDIVIDUALS AND INCORPORATIONS. A legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

DIRECTORS BYRON K. ELLIOTT, ALLEN M. FLETCHER, HENRY KOTHE. HERMAN LIEBER, CHARLES MAYER, FRANK A. MAUS,

MICHAEL O'CONNOR, SAMUEL O. PICKENS GEORGE G. TANNER, CHARLES N. THOMPSON, FERD WINTER.

1891

BOURBON

RYE,

75 Cents

Full Quarts.

Power & Drake.

Distributors of Fine Imported

16 North Meridian Street.

High Grade Havana Cigar?

56 West Washington St.

SHOULD BACK DOWN

LORD SALISBURY AGAIN URGED TO

ACQUIESCE IN ARBITRATION.

Correspondents Norman and Smalley

Getting in Line on the Venezuelan

Question-Gen. Noble's Views.

LONDON, Jan. 6 .- Mr. Henry Norman, the

special commissioner of the Daily Chronicle,

cables his paper from Washington as fol-

"The tide of opinion here regarding Eng-

land seems to me to be distinctly turning,

owing, I believe, to the Chronicle's utter-

ance and to England's anxious foreign crisis.

Many utterances of the American press

prove the truth of my assertions that all

the best American opinion is earnestly de-

sirous of a friendly and dignified settlement.

To-day I had a conversation on this subject

with Senator Gray, of Delaware, an inti-

dent's special mouthplece in the Senate, and

a prominent member of the foreign rela-

to express in the strongest way possible

his own feeling and what I believe to be

the feeling of all the people of this coun-

try regarding supposed British refusal of

arbitration in the Venezuelan matter, ex-

among all right-minded people here that a

cepted by Lord Salisbury in regard to the

general principle of arbitration. If the Brit-

ish government should show a kindly dis-

position towards this principle, I believe it

would be greatly welcomed by the people

of this country. So far as there being any

loss of prestige to the British government

in this course, it would make me more

Smalley Now Urges Arbitration.

tions that might arise.

"The present moment is a

committee. Senator Gray said: 'I

Entrance Into Bates House Lobby,

CHAMBERS

and Domestic Groceries.

HAVE YOU TRIED A

OFFICERS FRANK A. MAUS, President.

FERDINAND WINTER, Vice President. HENRY KOTHE, Second Vice President and Treasurer. LEWIS A. LANGDON, Secretary.

BIG & ROUTE INDIANAPOLIS

TO AND FROM -

Greensburg, North Vernon, Jeffersonville, Ind.,

-- /NO --LOUISVILLE, KY.

No Change of Cars.

3 Trains in Each Direction Run as Follows: Arrive Greensburg. .. 8.29 am Arrive North Vernon 6.18 am

Arrive Jeffersonville. 1.39 . m 10.40 nm /10/22 mm GOING NORTH. *8.10 am eave Jeffersonville. 8: 5 am 2.55 pm 4.62 pm Leave North Vernon. 11,35 am Leave Greensburg ... 10.10 am

Trains of this line arrive at and depart from the Louisville Union Lepot. For tickets and trid information call at Big Four Ticket Offices, Nos. I East Washington street, 36 Jackon Place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY.

SETTLERS' TICKETS TO VARIOUS POINTS IN Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida,

HALF : FARE

Mississippi and Louisiana

Tuesday, January 7.

Tickets and information at Union Station and 2 W. Washington St. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORTEST LINE TO

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. Trains leave daily at 11,50 noon and 12.35 night. Arrive Chicago 5.30 p. m. and 7.40 a. m. Leave Chicago daily 12.05 noon and 8.30 p. m. Arrive Indianapolis 5.25 p. m. and 3.25 a. m. dation (except Sunday) leaves 4.00 1. m.; arrives 11.20 a. m. Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at

Detailed information at Union Station and 2 West FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.

PENNSYLVANIA LINE THE BEST LINE TO

CHICAGO and NORTHWEST

train daily. Arrive Chicago 5:15 p. m. Pull- | cept with reference to an arbitrary line man Vestibule Sleeping Car starting from | made up by the British government itself. Indianapolis on 11:55 p. m. train, daily: I know there is sincere regret and dismay open to receive passengers every night at 8:30. Arrive Chicago, 7:30 a. m. For full information as to rates of fare | more conciliatory disposition was not acand sleeping car space, call on agents. No. 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson place, Union Station, Massachusetts avenue

GEORGE E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A. Vandalia Line for Evansville, Ind.

NO TRANSFER. Leave Indianapolis Daily-7:30 a. m., 8:10 z. m., 12:40 noon, 11:20 p. m Direct connections made in Terre Haute Union Station with all E. & T. H. trains. Through sleeper on 11:20 p. m. train, open every night at 8:30. Ticket Offices, No. 48 West Washington street, No. 46 Jackson place, Union Sta-tion. GEO. E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

FLANNER & BUCHANAN FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commoltous quacters Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chapel and Morgoe in charge of Indy acton 1122 127 North Illinois Strest.

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year over again."

The Times, in an editorial, again reminds the United States that "whether we minds the United States that "whether we

we will not yield on the Venezuelan ques-tion. We have insulted nobody, but if we are compelled to fight we shall be ready to guard what is worth fibting for."

SPEECH BY GENERAL NOBLE. He Says the Canal Question Is Involved in the Venezuelan Dispute. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.-At an open meeting of St. Louis Council, No. 6, Legion of Honor, to-night, Hon. John W. Noble, President Harrison's Secretary of the Interior, delivered an eloquent address on the Monroe doctrine. After briefly outlining the principles involved in the message of President Cleveland and the fault found by Lord Salisbury and others with Mr. Cleveland's application of the doctrine, General Noble intimated that the Nicaraguan canal question was deeply involved in the Venezuelan matter. The settlement of one, he said, would settle the other, and England would have to keep her hands off. The speaker paid a tribute to the members of the Venezuelan commission appointed to inquire into the boundary question and asserted the right of this country to determine it was based on the character of the termine it was based on the character of the American government, established by its conduct and history for more than one hundred years and which stands conspicuous in relation with foreign nations for fairness and justice and peaceable disposition in its connection. General Noble drew a scathing contrasting picture of the aggressive and oppressive career of England.

Continuing, General Noble said: "It will not come to a matter of war, but even war is not always to be avoided if peaceable measures fail. No nation can expect to prosper that does not respect itself and is not respected by others. A true American patriotism will demand for the country nothing that is unjust; but it will not assist a strong monarchy against a weak

assist a strong monarchy against a weak republic, and it will most assuredly not submit to any claims of pretentious superfority and endure wrong or submit to menace because peace may thus prevail. Nor will peace thus be secured. Where there is no resistance the aggressor is invited to still greater demands, and the most abject must at last resort to force to prevent destruction. The path to peace is the path to honor, and the best guaranty of a nation's safety is the knowledge of all the world beside that it has the intelligence of a free people, and the courage proved and military training acquired in the hundreds of battles waged for freedom and in-

AMERICAN TO THE BACKBONE.

Peppery Letter from Theodore Roosevelt to Harvard Professors. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 6.-The Harvard Crimson will publish to-morrow a letter from Hon Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, making a strong plea against the stand taken by a number of Harvard professors and undergraduates in a signed communication, two weeks ago, and outand urging all Harvard men to support the present national policy. He says: "I have seen a newspaper statement that various professors and students of Harvard have urged Harvard graduates and underupon Senators and Congressmen in order to prevent their upholding the honor and dignity of the United States by supporting the President and Secretary of State in their entirely proper attitude on the Venezuelan question. I do not believe that any considerable number either of Senators or Congressmen, would consent to betray the American cause, the cause not only of national honor, but in reality of international peace, by abandoning our position in the Venezuelan matter; but earnestly hope that Harvard will be saved from the discredit of advising such a

"The Monroe doctrine forbids us to acquiesce in any territorial aggrandizement by a European power on American soil at the expense of an American state. If people wish to reject the Monroe doctrine in its entirety their attitude, though discreditable to their farsighted patrotism, is illogical. Nothing will tend more to pre-serve peace on this continent than the resolute assertion of the Monroe doctrine; let us make this present case serve as an object lesson, once for all. Nothing will more certainly in the end produce war than to invite European aggressions on American states by abject surrender of our

"The stock jobbing timidity; the baboo kind of statesmanship which is clamored for at this mement by the men who put monetary gain before national honor, or who are still intellectuary in a state of colonial dependence on England, would in the end most assuredly invite war. A temperate, but resolute insistence upon our rights is the surest way to secure peace. If Harvard men wish peace with honor they will heartily support the national exccutive and national legislature in the Venezuela matter; will demand that our representatives insist upon the strictest application of the Monroe doctrine, and will further demand that immediate preparation

be made to build a really first-class navy.' Mr. Laudis Called to Washington. CHICAGO, Jan. 6.-The investigation of the alleged beef combine came to a standstill to-day, Kennesaw Mountain Landis, by the State Department. As Mr. Landis was private secretary to Secretary Gresham, it is supposed his summons to Washington is to confer with Secretary Olney on matters affecting State questions that passed through the dead Secretary's hands. Ed-ward Sheldon, the special agent for the and who disappeared rather suc weeks ago, reported to General Black for illness of his daughter, who died shortly

after he reached home. Sentiment in British Guiana. NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- A local paper has

tion in every circle and the situation is considered serious. General confidence is exury, but, on the other hand, there are inations that the question of right of possession of the contested territory, even to of one of the syndicates. the Schomburg line, is a matter of doubt, Of course the proposal to arbitrate within the Schomburg line is received here with favor, but it is just possible that the rehan anything else. The Legislature is now in vacation, and the local government offidon't think the President made or intended to make a threat towards the British gov- question.'

A Message of Peace. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.-The following cablegram was received from London to-day

at the New York Chamber of Commerce: ing resolution: 'That the council of the London Chamber of Commerce heartily ap-Chamber of Commerce in the interests of peace, good will and trade between kindred MURRAY.

HENRY HEWKER'S WOES.

Uninstly Sentenced for Killing Italtaps, and Now to Be Tried Again.

hopeful that the great principle of arbitration will find expression in a convention between the two countries covering all ques-NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- On the steamer Yumuri, which arrived to-day from Havana. was Henry Hewker, who shot three men in secure American good will. Can England afford to lose it? If Lord Salisbury takes a water front brawl in Havana four years no step and sees no way then let him reago. He was a sailor on the Boston flect that his attitude is identical with that schooner Rebecca J. Moulton, and was set fatal one which lost Great Britain her on by five Italian callors as he was return-American colonies more than a century ago. ing to his vessel. He drew a revolver and The American people are eagerly listening for some word from him. The cost of it would be slight and the gain colossal." shot two of his assailants and ran for the Moulton. As he mounted the gang plank with his smoking and cocked revolver in his hand the schooner's mate stood at the bulwark, and as Hewker caught the man rope LONDON, Jan. 7 .- The New York corthe revolver went off, instantly killing the respondent of the Times makes a vigor-Hewker was imprisoned fifteen months at Havana before his case came up for trial. He was then sentenced to twenty-two months' imprisonment for killing the two Italian sallors, although it was established by the evidence that he shot in self-defense. He was then discharged last Lord Salisbury is no longer in the position week, and has at once come to stand trial of refusing it. The demand for arbitration for the killing of the mate. Detectives met was withdrawn by the message. The rethe steamer at her dock and took him in fusal ceases to be operative when there is He was not in custody on the nothing to refuse. Both sides may begin steamer, but enjoyed all the privileges of sued to the syndicate and such as are needed a saloon passenger. Hewker was brought have trouble in Europe and Africa or not, ination on Saturday next.

HIS AIM IN APPARENTLY BREAKING FAITH WITH BOND SYNDICATE.

The Call for a Popular Loan Issued with the Determination of Teaching the People an "Object Lesson."

HE IS SEEKING VINDICATION

THINKS HE CAN SHOW HIS RECENT "BARGAIN" WAS NECESSARY.

For Neither He Nor His Cabinet Believes the Masses Can Secure Gold to Purchase the Bonds.

TREASURY RESERVE MAY GO

LIKELY TO BE DRAINED BEFORE THE CALLED-FOR-ISSUE IS TAKEN.

What Congressmen Say About the Administration's Change of Front-Views of Foreign Bankers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- For once in history President Cleveland has yielded to the importunities of others. For once he appears, moreover, to have been buildezed into receding from a position he has taken. The announcement that, after all, the next bond almost a sensation here. The determination to break off all further negotiations with either the Morgan or the Stewart syndicate seems to have been taken very suddenly, for, up to yesterday afternoon, not a Cabinet officer knew anything of such an abrupt change of plan. At 9 o'clock last night Mr. Olney returned from New York, all the Cabinet officers were gathered in and ordered to report at the White House, and there the call printed this morning was prepared. It is the general belief that Mr. Cleveland was appalled by the unanimous resentment manifested at his proposed secret contracts and the deep-seated animosity against New York bankers which is felt all over the country seems to have been made plain to him. In no other way does any one attempt to explain his sudden

No one in Washington, outside the Capitol statesmen, has any faith in the success of the popular loan idea. Mr. Cleveland is believed to have a double motive. In the first place, he is placating popular feeling, which is undoubtedly very strong in favor of giving the people a chance to come to the treasury's rescue with their own rea desire to wrench from the people themselves a brilliant vindication of his last contract with the Morgan syndicate. Mr. Cleveland and every member of his Cabinet is assured that this appeal to the people will not avail, and that the bonds be taken by one of York syndicates. He has in the stories of the gold hoarded by rural misers in old stockings, or old maids in rusty coffee-pots. At all events, he does not believe that the present crisis will bring out these traditional stores. But he proposes in his cold-blooded way to give the people another "object lesson."

It is plain that his popular loan plan will result in an immediate drain of the little gold still remaining in the treasury, for it is an every-day experience that the banks will not part with their gold, and the two great syndicates in New York with whom the President has been negotiating have cornered nearly all the gold outside the treasury. Several men in this city who to-day made inquiries at their banks for gold, with a view to purchasing bonds, were met with flat refusals, and it is safe to assume that banks elsewhere will adopt the same policy. torney Black being called to Washington If, therefore, any large proportion of the be taken by the people, the reserve will be their only available source for gold, and within the next fortnight there will be a constant and fatal drain of the sixty mil-Agricultural Department, who was assigned lions remaining to-day in the treasury. If | ized. to work on the beef combine investigation, the demand among the people to buy bonds duty this morning. Mr. Sheldon had been the end of the week will see the reserve called to his home in Nebraska City by the down to fifty millions or less and a few days later the condition of the treasury will be acutely critical. What may occur then cannot be foreseen. But Mr. Cleveland will have given the people an object lesson, and received the following correspondence from the financial misery and disaster which that lesson may cost will, in his opinion, be not "President Claveland's message on the too high a price. There is not the least beboundary dispute is the topic of conversa- lief at the treasury that the people will bid for half the bond issue. It is the confident pressed in the statemanship of Lord Salis- expectation that every bond will find its way into the strong boxes of the members

The treasury authorities give as the reason of their lack of faith in the desire or the ability of the people to buy bonds the cent utterances of the administration of history of previous attempts to float popu-British Guiana have more to do with this lar issues. The first sale, announced June 9, 1877, giving, as in the present case, thirty cials are more than usually reticent on the days for popular subscriptions, brought in \$6,116,750, but of this amount \$2,011,350 was subscribed by banks and other monetary institutions, and the great bulk of the sale, amounting to \$76,343,150 up to July 16, was made to A. Belmont & Co., and the First "A special meeting of the council of the National Bank of New York. The two re-Chamber of Commerce, held this cent attempts at popular loans are still afternoon, unanimously passed the follow- fresh in memory. Under the invitation for preciates the pacific spirit of the New York to the extent of \$745,400 were received, and for the second \$1,533,850, and of these many bids were below the "upset" price fixed "Secretary London Chamber of Com- by the treasury. It is worthy of notice, by the way, that the present call fixes no "up-

Mr. Cleveland hopes to turn the patriotic anxiety of the people to save the treasurywhose demands he finds himself for once able to defy-into a vindication for his last bargain and an indorsement for the present schemes which he is compelled for a time

to apparently abandon. A GREAT SURPRISE.

None of the Subordinate Treasury Officials Knew About the Call. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The announcement early this morning that the Secretary of the Treasury had asked for bids for a bond issue of \$100,000,000 was something of a surprise to the subordinate officials of the Treasury Department, as no intimation of his purpose had been given to any one. It is quite probable that no one here outside of the President and probably Secretary Olney knew of Secretary Carlisle's intention. Indeed, it is believed the conclusion was not reached until late and America is beyond doubt, and is not differ in any respect from those isafter the supply now on hand has been ex-

sult of the issue do not look for large subscriptions from private individuals and the opinion is expressed that the syndicate's bid for the entire issue will be accepted. It is recalled that private subscriptions to the first loan of \$50,00,000 amounted to about only \$745,000 and to the last loan but little more, and as the bid submitted by the syndicate contained the condition that they do awarded the entire amount or none left. awarded the entire amount or none, left the government little option in the mat-

The last issue resulted in the payment into the treasury of \$65,116,244 in gold, for which the government issued 4-per-cent. thirty-year bonds to the amount of \$62,315,400. The premium realized by the government, there-fore, was \$2,800,844, or .04194 per cent., the investor realizing a rate of interest of about

2ND DIV BONDS srthin accoazoxzh
.0375 per cent. The market price
of these bonds is now about
114. Treasury now holds legal
about 114. The treasury now holds legal
tenders to the amount of \$147,495,510, of
which \$115,825,143 are in United States notes, 2,\$45,000 in currency certificates and \$22,044,-511 in treasury notes of 1890. The amount of legal tenders now in circulation is \$378,-187,642, as follows: Treasury notes of 1890, \$115,726,769; United States notes, \$230,855,873,

private individuals. Up to the time of closing the department to-day the treasury officials had received only a few telegrams concerning the new loan, and these were not of a character to indicate how the announcement had been received throughout the country. Although the President was constrained to make this a popular loan, so far as possible, by solicit-ing individual subscriptions, it is understood that neither he nor Mr. Carlisle place any reliance in its success, except through the aid of the syndicate, not because of any lack of confidence, but for the reason that the gold of the country is very largely in the hands of the bankers, who are unwilling to part with it except to their own material advantage, especially at this time, when it

The treasury to-day lost \$166,000 in gold coin and bullion, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve \$61,251,826.

VIEWS OF CONGRESSMEN. How Secretary Carlisle's Bond Call Was Received by Legislators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Senators did not seem disposed to talk about the bond call issued by Secretary Carlisle to-day. The read the call, and had nothing to say. Senator Gorman said the call was all right, and was the same as the first two bond issues by this administration.

There were not many Republican Senators about the Capitol. Most of them were reticent as to the call. Senator Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, said there was nothing to say about the call; that it spoke for itself. Senator Teller said to justify the course decided on. Mr. Teller did not believe that the entire sum of \$100,000,000 asked for would be necessary. For himself, he did not consider that any bonds were demanded, and he thought that even from the President's point of view a smaller sum than \$100,000,000 would be suffi-

The call was an entire surprise at the House, for it had not been expected to appear before the middle of the week, nor had its terms been anticipated. The plan is generally approved by members of both issues altogether think that the call for bids is much better than the arrangement with the New York syndicate, which was ate had acted on the House revenue bill although there is no expectation that the bond bill will pass the Senate. Among the Democratic enemies of bonds talk was heard of a resolution declaring the sentiment of the House to be against their issuance, but this was considered impracticable, as well as exceedingly unlikely to

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, said of the call: "As I understand it, the proposed syndicate arrangements substantially looked toward placing the bonds in the United States. If these bonds were now ready for delivery and the country understod that they could be had for 110 or 112, which is below the market price for similar bonds, I have no doubt the banks would take them to increase their circulation, using the gold in their vaults to make payments. I hope they will do so, as the bonds run for thirty years, and can no doubt be bought on a three-per-cent. basis, and would yield a small profit to the banks for circulation

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, chairman of the banking and currency committee, said: "When the President has a chance to issue ten-year bonds and issues thirtyyear bonds, he does an act that will be unithe bonds will be paid even at a considerable premium before ten years, and probably have bound them hand and foot for thirty

Mr. Hepburn said: "This call places Senator Hill in a rather queer light, after his assertions that nothing of the sort was contemplated. It looks as though his defense of the administration was unauthor-

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, declined to be quoted. seems to be, however, an approval of the determination of the President to offer the | from the treasury. pressed that an invitation was not extended to the public to take the bonds at once. A general fear was expressed that the delay of a month before the result of the offer could be ascertained might have a depressing effect on business and might imperil the gold reserve too much. Mr. Patterson, Democrat, said: "I thor oughly approve of the circular. I think i will be popular and successful. I am glad the clause is inserted that gives the public an opportunity to bid under the provisions of the House bill in case it passes the Senate. The determination to let the public bid for the loan places the administration i Senator Elkins, whose resolution last Friday declaring against the sale of bonds by private contract caused a sensation in the is to-day very well satisfied, and says that he will not press it further, as the result for which it was introduced had

WHAT FOREIGNERS SAY.

Views of the Financial Leaders of Europe on the Bond Question. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.-The World to-mor-

been accomplished in the call for a public

row will publish the following cablegrams From N. M. Rothschilds & Sons, London-In answer to your telegram of the 4th we beg to say that under ordinary circumstances we would never venture to offer an opinion on any financial question which is under discussion by a foreign government and its Legislature, but we are always ready to give our advice on any practical issue when called on to do so those who have power to act. Last year, when there was a financial crisis in the United States we made an offer for a 3-per-cent, gold lean, and failing Congress giving the necessary powers to enable such an issue to be made, we undertook with others to place a certain amount of 4-percent. coin bonds. As you now have done us the honor of asking our opinion we must tell you very frankly that in our judgment the severe financial situation at present is chiefly caused by the political crisis, and as soon as the American and English governments have satisfactorily settled the questions at issue the financial strain, will be considerably relaxed, if I does not altogether disappear. Until this believe that either the European public or capitalists will take many American bonds for investment, if any, and we believe that this side of the Atlantic have signified their intention of taking a share in a syndicate to be formed in New York they have only done so in the belief at the present moment they would obtain terms which would enable them at once to resell the bonds in America. When the political horizon is quite clear and it is finally established in the minds of all men that the good feeling and understanding which exists in the hearts of the people of England portunity for America to apply to the British capitalists. We offer no suggestions how this is to be accomplished. It is for the governments to decide between them-selves. All we can say is that the good feeling exists among our people on this hausted will be printed from the old plates.

From the Governor of the Bank of England, London-In my official capacity I cannot express any opinio

From Coutts, bankers, London-Cannot ex-Doubt if sufficiently attractive here in form From Childs & Co., London-In our opinion the success or otherwise of an issue of American bonds in England would depend on the feeling existing between the two countries at the time of issue.

From Monroe & Co., bankers, Paris—Believe European investors would be ready to take United States threes, principal and interest payable in gold, but coin or currency bonds, even 4-per cents., would find quite

From Brown, Shipley & Co., bankers, London-If your inquiry refers to United States bonds expressed in coin, an expression reand currency certificates, \$206,653,836. Of the amount of legal tenders in circulation the 3,812 national banks on Sept. 28 last, the date of the last report, had \$143,856,685, the remainder being held by State banks, trust companies, savings banks and private banks, aggregating in number 19,038, and by private individuals. cal and dubious, we do not believe any such 3 per cent. bonds would be taken abroad. these are exceptional times, and at present even that may be uncertain. In our opinion, also, the absence of small hoarded savings in the hands of the people of the United States, such as among the French form the support of popular loans, makes a popular issue in the United States unpromising.

From the Credit Lyonnaise, Paris-French capital would large participate in United States loans, provided principal and interest be payable in gold. Terms would depend on circumstances.

What Home Bankers Will Do. NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- The World to-morrow will say: In response to an inquiry sent out Sunday night by the World the national banks of the smaller cities and towns of the country within ten hours yesterday

pledged themselves to take over \$15,000,000 of government bonds on a three-per-cent. basis. These were the hard and fast offers specifying the amounts to be taken. In addition hundreds of banks declared their willingness, and, indeed, eagerness, to subscribe but for various reasons were unable scribe, but for various reasons were unable o name any particular al be doubted that these banks represent at least another \$15,000,000. All these answers are to an inquiry as to whether the banks would invest in the bonds on a three-per-

proposed in Secretary Carlisle's call. Premium on Gold.

cent. basis. This means practically the payment of about 117 or 118 for the bonds

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.-In its last edition to-day the Evening Post says: "This afternoon bullion brokers resumed the payment of a premium for gold, paying fiveeighths of 1 per cent. for it. This, they said, was mainly an arbitrage transaction to settle contracts made last week. Some he was gratified that the President had decided on a popular loan, and he had no doubt the people would respond in a way likely that no premium would be paid for gold after to-day, but this morning they were all in the dark."

A dispatch from London says: "No one here sees where gold will come from under Secretary Carlisle's invitation for bids and a further substantial gold premium is expected. One hundred thousand pounds worth of gold that was to have been shipped to New York to-morrow is said to have been countermanded."

Baltimore Will Take \$1,500,000. BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6 .- A number of Baltimore financial institutions will respond onds, and these who are opposed to bond to the call of Secretary Carlisle for bids for a \$100,000,000 gold loan. It is expected that bids aggregating \$1,500,000 will be ofgenerally expected. There was some dis- fered from this city. These bids will come dent had not seen fit to wait until the Sen- to use the bonds as a basis of increased circulation and from other institutions repdent of the Mercantile Trust Company, expressed himself as a strong believer in such a loan. His company is arranging for a subscription to it of \$500,000. President Ramsay, of the National Exchange Bank, said

that his bank would want \$200,000 of the

Favor a Popular Loan. WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 6.-The Intelthem the sentiment in regard to the poputoward it, the object being to test, so far as this State is concerned, how far the people may be depended on to take the bonds. Replies from nearly all have been received, and without an exception all the banks say they will subscribe, if the opportunity is given, and that the people are ready to come to the rescue so far as they are able. There will be no trouble to float a fair pro-portion of the loan in this State.

Loudon Press Comment. LONDON, Jan. 6.-The financial article in the Standard says: "It cannot be supposed within five, and will execrate the men who that European investors will respond to President Cleveland's appeal.'

The Daily News's financial article says: "The United States is appreciably near the danger of a silver basis. The national subscription which President Cleveland invites is obviously inadequate to get what he re-The writer of the financial article in the

consequences, and that a popular loan will be mainly subscribed by gold obtained "The result will be," says the Times "that we shall probably see a real gold premium, which will rapidly empty the treasury.

nniversary Celebrated by Daughters of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON'S WEDDING DAY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.-The New York city Chapter of the Daughters of the Amer-

ican Revolution gave a reception at Sherry's to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the wedding day of George Washington. Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the chapter, received the guests, assisted by a number of prominent members of the organization. The guest of honor was Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, wife of the Vice President, who is the president-general of the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The ball room was decorated with large American flags. Mrs. McLean made an address of wel-After paying a tribute to the late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the speaker said: To-day we celebrate the memory of a man, not a soldier, not of a hero, not of a President, but of a lover. We celebrate his wedding day here, and the United States celebrates it by adding a new star to the flag." At the conclusion of her address Mrs. McLean was presented with a loving cup by the members of the chapter, Mrs.

Stevenson did not speak. Brief addresses were also made by Charles Dudley Warner, Bishop Henry C. Potter, W. D. Howells and General Grant Wilson, who spoke Among the other guests were Mr and Mrs. Henry Morton, Admiral and Mrs. Hon, and Mrs. Frederick Seward, Mrs. Ritchie of Maryland, Chauncey Depew, General Horace Porter and ex-Senator

WORKED AGAINST QUAY.

Philadelphia Police Took an Active Part in Municipal Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.- The Senate investigation committee to-day resumed its work of inquiring into the municipal affairs of this city. Twenty-eight witnesses were the active participation of the Ninth dis- in its form. It is impossible, in the light trict police in the political affairs of the of the refusal of Congress to act, to say ex-Fifteenth ward. Mayor Warwick is a resideat of the ward, and the evidence was al-most all in reference to the delegate election last August, when the administration forces were arrayed against Senator Quay. | ice." One of the results of the investigation thus far was the arrest to-day of John Davis, an ex-policeman, on the charge of perjury. At a previous session of the comnittee Davis swore he obtained a place on the force without the necessity of passing a civil-service examination. The warrant for his arrest was sworn out by Secretary Neill, of the Civil-service Board. The com-mittee's counsel, Silas W. Pettit, will defend Davis at a hearing to-morrow.

AND CAMPOS IS STILL IN COMMAND OF THE SPANISH FORCES.

Two Startling Rumors that, Unfortunately for the Cuban Insurgents. .

Did Not Prove to Be True.

THE CITY NOT YET ATTACKED

AND ITS DEFENDERS DO NOT THINK THERE IS ANY DANGER.

It Is Well Fortified with Beavy Artillery and Guarded by Thousands of Regular Troops and Citizens.

GOMEZ IN PINAR DEL RIO

HIS ARMY OF DESTRUCTION STILL PLAYING HAVOC WITH FIRE.

Ruined Towns, Villages and Sugar and Tobacco Plantations Every-

where in the Patriots' Wake.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- Two rumors of a startling nature in regard to the Cuban revolution were in circulation this afternoon. One was to the effect that the Spaniards had capitulated and that the city of fallen into the hands of the insurgents. The second rumor was that Martinez de Campos, captain general of the Spanish forces and Governor-general of the island.

had resigned. The first report came from two sources. A cablegram dated "Battabano, Cuba, Jan, 6," was received by the Boston Traveller. It read: "At 1:30 o'clock this morning the cable operator here received the following dispatch: 'Cubans have captured the city (Havana.) Morro Castle alone holds out. General Campos- Here the dispatch ended abruptly, as cable communication between Havana and this point was cut off." The second dispatch relating to the first rumor came from Key West, Fla. It read: "Jesus Petuna, a well-known Cuban patriot, received a cipher dispatch from Gen. Gomez this morning declaring that the Spaniards were hemmed in on all sides and that before nightfall Havana would be in

possession of the patriot troops." This evening the Associated Press correspondent at Havana, in response to an inquiry, cabled the following: "Loud disclaimers are being uttered by the authorities here that they have any fear for the welfare of the city. It is pointed out that the city is well fortified, being protected by the strong fortress Morro and being garrisoned by the Cabanas Principe, Alares, Santa Clara and Rena troops, with heavy artillery, and by 20,000 volunteers. with 40,000 loyal citizens in the city willing to take arms. With these forces at command the authorities express the opinion with great confidence that it will be impossible for the insurgents to capture the city. unless they are provided with gloge al tillery. It is claimed that only small bands of insurgents are engaged in the operations under Gomez, and that they are successful only in small towns. The main force of the important towns of West Virginia asking insurgent army is now in the province of Pinar del Rio, the advance guard being at lar loan advertised by the government this | Pastoral and at Jaco Taco. A small band is morning, and whether they would subscribe | reported at Hoto Colorado and at Salud. The opinion again holds here that the movement of the insurgents is directed against the country districts, and, although preparations have been made here against a possible surprise, there is no present fear of an attack. A statement credited to Dr. Artiges, that the Spanish military doctors are poisoning the sick and wounded troops, is pronounced untrue and is attributed to professional jealousy. Dr. Artigas's course is

pronounced most ungrateful." The second rumor, mentioned as being in circulation this afternoon, started in Madrid, a cablegram from that city saying: "El Heraldo announces that Martinez de Campos, captain general of the forces in Cuba and Governor-general of the island, has resigned." This rumor received its quietus Times thinks that the rejection of the when the following cable message was re-Morgan syndicate offer will have grave ceived from London: "A dispatch to the Times from Madrid says that the report that Captain General Campos has resigned is denied in official circles."

> Don M. Dickinson Rejoices. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 6 .- The Hon. Don M. Dickinson stated to-night that he had received a dispatch from a Cuban in Washington confirmatory of the bulletins to the effect that the insurgents were actually entering the city of Havana. Mr. Dickinson, however, declined to state the sender's name or the precise contents of his message. Commenting on the fact that the Cubans are evidently about to achieve their independence unaided, Mr. Dickinson said: "Every member of Congress should bow his head in shame that no steps were taken toward recognizing the state of war that has existed. Congress should be ashamed that it has not done anything in spite of all it had on its hands. There is no reason why belligerency should not have been recognized. It has been perfectly plain that . state of war existed, yet our government has stood by and ignored it, while we, of all nations, should have been eager to assist a people struggling so hard for their freedom. Now, they have evidently won their independence, not only without the ald of the United States, but in spite of usyes, sir, in spite of us. There are reasons for shame."

Turning again to the dispatches telling of victory. Mr. Dickinson observed that reliable news would undoubtedly soon be received from Consul-general Williams, who has been in Cuba for thirty years. "He will surely send a dispatch by to-morrow," said Mr. Dickinson. Then he was asked what the future would probably bring forth in the event of Cuban victory. "That is not so easy to tell," said he. "If belligerency had been recognized, Cuba might have come under our protection, but now she is likely to appeal to any other power. She owes nothing to us, certainly. It was a great mistake, when it was demonstrated beyond any question that the Cubans were belligerent. It is a case where inactivity was as culpable as a positive act of wrong. "The government of free Cuba must be republican actly what will be the relation of the United States to the new government. They owe

us nothing. We have done them no serve Palma Very Mach Pleased.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- When Mr. Thomas Estrada Palma was told of the report that Havana might be in the hands of the insurgents he said: "It is delightful, but not surprising. I have known for some weeks that it was the intention of General Gomez to mass his forces on Havana, and I am